

That which is claimed is:

1. A method for the inhibition of angiogenesis in a cell population in a mammal, said method comprising inhibiting a host cell angiogenic effect in said mammal.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said host cell is a mast cell, a macrophage, a fibroblast, or an endothelial cell.
3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said host cell is subject to regulation by a macrophage colony stimulation factor (M-CSF).
4. A method according to claim 1, wherein inhibiting said host cell angiogenic effect is accomplished by reducing the activity of a host cell-effecting factor, wherein said host cell-effecting factor, acting alone or in combination with one or more angiogenic factors, potentiates the macrophage angiogenic effect.
5. A method according to claim 4, wherein said angiogenic factor is VEGF, bFGF, IL-8 or Angiostatin.
6. A method according to claim 4, wherein said host cell-effecting factor is a macrophage colony stimulation factor (M-CSF).
7. A method according to claim 6, wherein said M-CSF is M-CSF-1.
8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the activity of said host cell-effecting factor is reduced by physically sequestering said host cell-effecting factor.

9. A method according to claim 8, wherein said physically sequestering is achieved by binding one or more antibodies to said host cell-effecting factor.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein each of said antibodies specifically binds to a macrophage colony stimulating factor.

11. A method according to claim 10, wherein said macrophage colony stimulating factor is M-CSF-1.

12. A method according to claim 9, wherein one or more of said antibodies is monoclonally derived.

13. A method according to claim 1, wherein inhibiting said host cell angiogenic effect is accomplished by creating for said cell population an environment substantially free of activated macrophages.

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein said environment substantially free of activated macrophages is created by depleting the environment of activated macrophages, inhibiting the activation of macrophages in said environment, and/or inhibiting monocyte recruitment to said environment.

15. A method according to claim 14, wherein said environment of activated macrophages is depleted by administering into said environment an agent that is selectively cytotoxic for activated macrophages.

16. A method according to claim 15, wherein said selectively toxic agent is one or more diphosphonate.

17. A method according to claim 16, wherein said diphosphonate is etidronate disodium, or (3-amino-1hydroxy-propylidene)-1, 1-diphosphonate.

18. A method according to claim 15, wherein said agent is selectively targeted to said cell population.

19. A method according to claim 15, wherein said agent is encapsulated.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein said capsule is a liposome, or liposphere.

21. A method according to claim 13, wherein activation of macrophages in said environment is inhibited by administration of one or more small molecule mimetics, M-CSF blocking agents, anti-M-CSF receptor antibodies, M-CSF antagonists or M-CSF receptor antagonists.

22. A method according to claim 21, wherein said anti-M-CSF antibodies are one or more of 5A1 or those secreted by cell lines deposited and assigned ATCC Nos. HB-8208 and HB-8207.

23. A method according to claim 13, wherein recruitment of monocytes in said environment is inhibited by administration of one or more antibodies, small molecule mimetics, or monocyte rolling preventing agents.

24. A method according to claim 23, wherein said antibody is anti-CD18 or anti-CD29.

25. A method according to claim 23, wherein said monocyte rolling preventing agents comprise anti-P selectin antibodies, anti-E-selectin antibodies or selectin antagonists.

26. A method according to claim 1, wherein said cell population comprises a tumor, wound-surrounding cells, or cells characteristic of a proliferative disorder.

27. A method according to claim 1, wherein inhibiting said host cell angiogenic effect is accomplished by inhibiting M-CSF gene expression.

28. A method according to claim 27, wherein inhibiting said M-CSF gene expression is accomplished by binding one or more anti-sense oligonucleotides to a sense-strand of a DNA encoding said M-CSF gene.

29. A method according to claim 27, wherein inhibiting said M-CSF gene expression is accomplished by infecting a M-CSF -producing cell with a retrovirus or adenovirus.